

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS

**Section 1. Popular sovereignty.** All political power is vested in and derived from the people. All government of right originates with the people, is founded upon their will only, and is instituted solely for the good of the whole.

**Section 2. Self-government.** The people have the exclusive right of governing themselves as a free, sovereign, and independent state. They may alter or abolish the constitution and form of government whenever they deem it necessary.

**Section 3. Inalienable rights.** All persons are born free and have certain inalienable rights. They include the right to a clean and healthful environment and the rights of pursuing life's basic necessities, enjoying and defending their lives and liberties, acquiring, possessing and protecting property, and seeking their safety, health and happiness in all lawful ways. In enjoying these rights, all persons recognize corresponding responsibilities.

**Section 4. Individual dignity.** The dignity of the human being is inviolable. No person shall be denied the equal protection of the laws. Neither the state nor any person, firm, corporation, or institution shall discriminate against any person in the exercise of his civil or political rights on account of race, color, sex, culture, social origin or condition, or political or religious ideas.

**Section 5. Freedom of religion.** The state shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof.

**Section 6. Freedom of assembly.** The people shall have the right peaceably to assemble, petition for redress or peaceably protest governmental action.

**Section 7. Freedom of speech, expression, and press.** No law shall be passed impairing the freedom of speech or expression. Every person shall be free to speak or publish whatever he will on any subject, being responsible for all abuse of that liberty. In all suits and prosecutions for libel or slander the truth thereof may be given in evidence; and the jury, under the direction of the court, shall determine the law and the facts.

**Section 8. Right of participation.** The public has the right to expect governmental agencies to afford such reasonable opportunity for citizen participation in the operation of the agencies prior to the final decision as may be provided by law.

**Section 9. Right to know.** No person shall be deprived of the right to examine documents or to observe the deliberations of all public bodies or agencies of state government and its subdivisions, except in cases in which the demand of individual privacy clearly exceeds the merits of public disclosure.

6 These two terms are used synonymously in the Constitution of Montana.

"Human being" and "person" are interchangeable and equal terms, according to Section 4, Article II. Human beings have an inalienable right to life - Sect. 3 + 4. It is an established fact of science + medicine that an unborn child is a human being and nothing else. It's dignity is INVIOABLE - Section 4. SB406 has very powerful and compelling legal basis, and constitutional precedent. Constitutionally, an unborn human beings' right to life outweighs anyone's "privacy". The unborn child is a human being, may not be discriminated against due to "condition" - Sect. 4.

THE  
CONSTITUTION  
OF THE  
STATE OF MONTANA

EXHIBIT 4  
DATE 3/26/09  
95 406



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